





## CONVENTION.

The following extract from the address of the Executive Committee on this subject, appointed at a meeting of the friends of the measure after its rejection in January 1834, will exhibit to our readers the gross inequalities in our representation by counties, which it will be the chief duty of the convention to correct:

### Unequal Representation.

The first and prominent defect in your State Constitution, which it is proposed to correct, is that part which allows to each county *three members* in our General Assembly, without regard to its size, population and taxes. This is the source of gross injustice, of loud complaint and of great political evil. Aware how easily you may be deceived into a distrust of general statements made in a political address, and desirous to advance none that can delude, we have carefully prepared from the Official Reports of our Financial Officers and the last Census taken under the authority of the United States, a *TABLE* which exhibits, at one view, the annual public taxes, *Federal* Population and *White* Population of each county in the State. It is here inserted, and we beg you to examine it:

TABULAR STATEMENT of Taxes, and White population and Federal population of the Counties of North Carolina, compiled from the revenue list of 1833, and the Census of 1830.

Counties.	Public Taxes.	Fed. population.	White Popula.
Ashe	\$ 450	6800	6400
Beaufort	1080	9300	6300
Bladen	700	6600	4500
Brunswick	500	5300	3000
Columbus	300	3700	3000
Currituck	400	6700	5200
Camden	650	5900	4500
Chowan	1000	5200	2700
Cartaret	450	6000	4800
Duplin	980	9600	6700
Franklin	1100	8700	5300
Gates	700	6400	3300
Greene	650	5200	8900
Hyde	400	5400	4000
Hertford	1000	7000	3800
Haywood	360	4500	4200
Jones	500	4400	2300
Johnston	1050	9500	7000
Lenoir	700	6100	3700
Macon	400	5200	4900
Moore	470	7100	6000
Martin	970	7200	5000
Nash	970	7000	4500
Onslow	700	6600	4500
Pasquotank	1100	7600	5000
Perquimans	800	6300	4300
Person	850	8300	5400
Richmond	850	7900	5600
Robeson	650	8400	6200
Sampson	980	10200	7600
Tyrrell	430	4200	3300
Washington	600	3900	2700
Wayne	1050	9000	6600
Bertie	1500	9600	5300
Craven	1800	11900	7200
Edgecombe	2000	12100	7600
Granville	1900	15700	9400
Halifax	2100	13800	5800
New-Hanover	2300	8600	4900
Northampton	1800	10300	5100
Pitt	1300	10000	6800
Warren	1500	8900	4200
Wake	2500	17200	11400
Anson	1000	12200	9100
Buncombe	1000	15600	14500
Burke	1400	16200	14000
Chatham	1300	13500	10100
Cumberland	1860	12800	9000
Caswell	1300	12600	8400
Cabarrus	800	7900	6500
Davidson	940	12700	11300
Guilford	1400	17700	15700
Iredell	1100	13800	11500
Lincoln	2050	21000	17600
Mecklenburg	2000	17200	12800
Montgomery	800	10000	8500
Orange	2300	20900	16000
Rockingham	1100	11200	8400
Randolph	900	11800	10600
Rowan	1700	18300	14500
Rutherford	1500	16200	14000
Stokes	1300	15100	13000
Surry	1000	13700	12300
Wilkes	600	11400	10300

Are your laws founded upon the public will? Make choice of the basis which accords best with your opinions of equal right and justice, whether it be taxes alone, white population alone, or federal population alone; or population and taxes combined—still, you will perceive that in this State, a minority of *one-third* govern and tax a majority of *two-thirds*. The 23 counties first named in this table elect a majority of both houses of the General Assembly, and yet they pay no more than one-third of the public taxes. They contain but very few exceeding one-third of the *Federal* population, and not one-third of the *White* population of the State! Is this equal?

The necessary expenses of your State Government are about 80,000 dollars per year, and according to its organization, each county is a source of precisely the same cost to the public revenue, and there being 64 counties, the proportion of each is \$1250. But the same 23 counties which contribute less than one-third of this revenue, do cost more than half of the total amount. By recurring to the table, you will perceive that they pay \$22,790, while they cost \$41,250 which is an excess of 18,460 dollars cost, beyond their aggregate taxes.

\* A new county was created at the session of 1833-4, but as its statistics have not been ascertained, it is impossible to take it into account.

Is it just, that they should elect a majority of the Legislature?

Some of these counties cost you four times as much as they pay; others three times as much; many others, twice as much. Is it just, or wise, that their representation should be equal to the others?

There are 24 counties whose aggregate expense to your government is more than double their aggregate public tax; and 20 of these do not pay into the Treasury a sum equal to the wages of their own members, added to a just proportion of the incidental charges of legislation alone; and 12 of them pay an aggregate tax of 5,400 dollars only, whose representatives alone receive back 8000 dollars! Is this right? Is it just towards a free people whose revolutionary struggle rested upon the basis "that taxation and representation should go together?"

There are 40 counties in the state which do not pay taxes to cover their cost to your government, and is it prudent to refuse your aid in correcting the rule which vests them with the power of electing two-thirds of your law-givers?

Do the counties, which are thus deficient in their contributions to your public revenues, and so onerous by their cost, contain a federal or white population which can make up their claims to the representation they have? Are they in a condition to give personal services, or to bear personal burdens, which justify this exemption from pecuniary burdens while they have equal representation with the largest counties? A reference to the table of their population will determine this question beyond all contradiction. Look at it, and then let reason and conscience answer these inquiries. Their population is as disproportionate to the power they exercise, as their taxes have been shown to be.

One man, in one section of the State, has as much political weight as seven in another, or six in another, or five in another, &c. Two-thirds of the community pay one-third of the same community to be their masters. Disguise it as you may, this is the naked truth. We would not weary you by comparing the population and taxes of separate counties together, nor can it be necessary that we should.

Yet we must not omit to state, that this subject has brought into existence and fosters a spirit of sectional hostility, which mars the peace of your Legislature and materially impedes the advancement of the common good.

From the New-Yorker.

### THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office Committee of the Senate, specially charged by a resolution of that body with the investigation of the condition and management of the Post-Office Department, submitted on Monday a most voluminous report of the result of their inquiry and examination during the past summer, and thence up to this time, leaving many branches of the investigation still in progress. The document is entirely beyond the compass of any newspaper, and therefore has not been submitted in its full proportions to the public; but the National Intelligencer of Tuesday gives an extended abstract, embodying some of the most essential paragraphs of the report. We have not room even for this; but we shall endeavor to compile from it a bird's eye view of the original document, which, as will be seen, prefers some grave and weighty charges against the Post Master General, and the entire conduct of his department.

The report opens with a complaint of the confused situation of the books and accounts of the General Post Office, which, the committee assert, is such as to render the work of investigation one of great labor and difficulty, even where it can be successfully prosecuted at all. They say that items of great importance are exhibited only in pencil marks in the margin of books, &c. If we understand them correctly, they attribute this to dishonesty of purpose on the part of the officers of the department. The following is among the specifications given:

"Your committee called for the account of James Reeside, and it was shown to them on the ledger, when there appeared a balance against him, on the 1st April, 1834, of \$45,369 07. The accounting officers, however, informed your committee that the ledger did not present all the credits to which Mr. Reeside was entitled, and they have since exhibited an account containing many additional credits, by which there appears to be a balance in his favor on the 1st of July, 1834, of \$7,529 55, making a difference of \$53,000. Some of the credits bear date between the 1st of April and 1st of July, but a large part of the amount is made up with entries which, if entitled at all to a place in the account, belonged to a date prior to the 1st of April, 1834. The correctness of those several credits will be considered in another part of this report."

"There is one other item introduced into the statement of the 26th December, 1834, of which your committee knew nothing until since their former report, and did not even suspect its existence. It is a balance against contractors for payments made them prior to the 1st April, 1834, for the current services of the quarter which ended that day, and for prior services, which had not yet been placed to their credit, \$284,907 39.

Your committee did not suppose a fund of this character and amount existed to the credit of the department, because they knew, by former statements, that there were very large sums *actually due* to contractors for services fully and faithfully performed, in previous quarters, which the department was bound, in good faith and justice, to pay. Those sums actually due were not paid for want of funds. Large sums were also borrowed from banks, on interest, and it seemed inconceivable that, under these circumstances, so large a sum of money should have been advanced to a few contractors, before they were entitled to receive it by the terms of their contracts. But the present investigation has satisfied your committee that very large sums were, and still are, due from contractors for illegal payments and advances of money, and that this sum at least, and probably a much larger sum, ought to be reclaimed from them and placed to the credit of the department."

Under these circumstances, the committee employed two accountants to examine and audit the books—a process which has not yet been completed.

The next distinct topic of animadversion is set forth as follows:

"A practice has of late prevailed extensively in this department of advertising proposals for carrying the mail on the principal mail routes, in a different manner from that in which it is in fact to be carried—of receiving bids for carrying it in a different manner from that in which it is advertised, which are called *improved bids*—of accepting the bids as made *all together*, and entering their acceptance as applicable to that part of the bid which conforms to the advertisement, and immediately changing them to the *improved bid*, and so executing the contract; thus, in effect, letting or making the contract without advertisement. This is a violation of law, and has given rise to, and is made the apology for, their violations of law and official duty."

The committee next go into the history of their requisition on Major Barry for the reasons which induced their removal of so many Post Masters, and his refusal to respond to the inquiry. Passing over this, we come next to their strictures on the contracts of the department, from which we take the following:

"The public know nothing of the purposes or the wishes of the department as to the time and manner of transporting the mails, except through the medium of the public advertisement. And the honest business man, who would wish to seek a contract through fair competition, would naturally suppose that a bid pursuant to the advertisement, would be one, and the only one, by which he could procure such contract; and he would further suppose that he would be bound by such bid. With the public at large, this probably has been the case; it appears to have been so with the *small contractors* generally. But it has been far otherwise with a class of *large contractors*, who appear to be on terms of intimacy and confidence with some of the officers of the General Post Office, and whose affairs are intimately blended with the fiscal concerns of that department. For example: in looking over the bids of the fall of 1831, it will be found that several individuals who obtained contracts upon the great mail routes, or a great number of the *small routes* united, included in their bids, not only a proposition to carry the mail according to the advertisement, but with stipulations that the bidder would bind himself to carry the mail in a *different manner*, at a *different price*. Of the favored contractors, the bids to carry the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, are generally *very low*, so as to enable the department to award them the contract, while their *improved bid*, in pursuance of which the contract as at last executed is *very high*, so as to ensure to the contractor an enormous profit. The acceptance is marked on the proposal book, opposite the sum which was bid for carrying the mail, pursuant to the advertisement, and the rival bidders will be at once, on an inspection of his book, that they are *underbid*. But the contracts are executed according to the *improved bid*, which is often twice or three times the sum at which it is entered on the proposal book laid open to the inspection of the public."

The following paragraphs involve charges against the department still more startling, if founded in truth:

"It were tedious to enumerate the cases in which this difference exists between the bid made pursuant to advertisement and *accepted*, and the contract executed. Your committee have caused to be prepared by their secretary, and they exhibit herewith, a table compiled from books and papers in the department, from the Blue Book, from the letter of the Post Master General of the 3d of March, 1834, in reply to a call of the Senate, and from his report of the 18th of April, 1832, which shows, in each individual case in the contracts of 1831, the difference between the *bid*, as entered on the *bid book*, and the contract executed. It shows, also, the cases in which no difference exists. The same paper shows in another column, opposite the name of each contractor, what extra allowances have been made him over and above his contract *as executed*, from which it will be seen:

1st. That the whole amount of the bids accepted pursuant to the advertisements in October, 1831, was \$340,595 64

Amount of contracts as executed for same division (by the blue book) 488,259 40

Making a difference of \$147,632 86  
And it will be seen that this whole difference, amounting to the enormous sum above shown, is made in favor of not more than — contractors, or companies of contractors, most of whom your committee will find it their duty to notice hereafter in this report, as the recipients of other pecuniary favors from the department."

"Take, for example, the route from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, which was first accepted daily at \$7,000, and which, by the modified contract pursuant to the *improved bid*, is carried, as is alleged, twice daily to Pittsburgh, at \$25,000, and extended to Wheeling, at \$27,000 — one of the lines from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh running at an increased speed. Now it can hardly be established as a mathematical proposition, that if a daily mail cost \$7,000, that a mail twice daily should, by *exact proportion*, cost \$25,000 — nor do we think that any one who understands the nature and value of the service will be prepared to say that the one bears any fair or just proportion to the other. It were vain to urge as an apology for such excessive increased allowance, that there is no means of arriving at the true proportion which the original bid, and the increased allowance, bear to the service rendered under each to each other. If such proportion cannot be arrived at, the law forbids the increased allowance. But in truth no law applies to this species of contract. It seems to be of a hybrid race—neither an original contract, which the law will recognize, nor a legal extra allowance for increased services. It is about equidistant between them, and sustained by neither."

"Your committee have shown that the Post Master General did not report the increased allowances, made in consequence of these *improved bids*, as any part of the original contracts in which they were embodied—neither did he report them as *extra allowances* when called upon by a resolution of the Senate to report the amount of those allowances made for extra services since the 6th of April, 1829. They pass wholly without his notice in any of his reports to Congress, and seem in his judgment to be referable to no class of cases whatever. Indeed, no one could but feel that they were wholly without legal warrant, and that they could, therefore, fall under no known head. Nevertheless, immense sums of money have, through their means, been transferred from the department to the pockets of individuals; and the American people have, until this investigation commenced, been wholly ignorant of the existence of any such mode of appropriating or disposing of the public funds."

The committee proceed to a specific examination of the heavier contracts and extra allowances, mainly, it would seem, with a view of showing that the statements heretofore submitted to Congress by the Post Master General are essentially erroneous and deceptive. We understand them as charging that officer with positive and intentional misrepresentation throughout. They recur at great length to the subject of the extra allowances condemned in their former report, in substantiation of the charges then made; and they finally conclude this part of their expose by presenting the following aggregate of sums which they allege to have been paid unjustifiably and without color of law to a single contractor:

"Passing over those cases in which an allowance on a contract was made contrary to law, but for which an equivalent service has been rendered, and taking only those in which the law did not warrant the allowance, and in which also no service whatever was rendered, or in which the allowance was much above the fair and just value of the services, and then taking the *excess only* of the allowance over and above that value, your committee find the following sums paid to James Reeside, since the first of April, without any warrant of law or justice—to wit:

On the contract to carry the mail from Hagerstown to McConnellsburg, \$2,932 00  
From Bedford to Washington, 7,793 00  
From Cumberland to Blau's Gap, \$12,359 62  
less \$1,500 a year for two years, 3,000 00 9,559 52  
From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, excess of allowance over service of \$8,000 for two years and nine months, 20,000 00  
Same route—carrying newspapers in most rapid line, half From Baltimore to Chambersburg, 8,750 00  
From New York to Philadelphia—Allowance for expediting from January 1, 1829, to December 31, 1831, \$6,000, service paid for, not performed, 18,000 00  
Detention, waiting for distribution of foreign mails, unprecedented allowance, and without sufficient evidence, 4,550 00  
Carrying mail bags from Philadelphia to New York—a charge wholly unprecedented, 1,560 00  
For transporting the mail from Philadelphia to New York, from 1st January, 1831, to 1st July, 1834, 3 years and 6 months, Reeside has received \$84,372 17. His original contract was 6,000 dollars a year for carrying a daily mail, but in his improved bid, which was afterwards made the contract, he agreed for 19,000 dollars to run two daily mails, and a third mail for 1,500 dollars, making 20,000 dollars, and furnish guards and carry all expenses. This allowance, though enormous, falls far short of the sum ab-

ually paid in two years and six months on that route. 33,122 17

So that the whole sum paid to Reeside, which is founded on no law, and on no apparent justice, is \$110,194 85  
We have not gone through with the document, but we have quoted sufficiently to exemplify its tenor and spirit. We understand that Mr. Grundy, from the minority of the committee, will submit a counter report, giving a different coloring to some or all of the transactions alluded to. We shall endeavor to give some account of it in our next.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

In the House of Representatives, on the 25th of January, the following resolutions, offered by Mr. McCarty, was taken up for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to transmit to this House copies of all letters and correspondence of all Indian agents and sub-agents, and other persons connected with the Indian Department now in the executive or war departments, or in the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, connected with or relating to the survey, location, sale, and transfer of all Indian reserves of lands since the year 1825, up to this time; and also all the orders and communications from the executive of the United States through the War Department or General Land Office, or otherwise, in reference to said surveys, locations, sales and transfer of Indian reserves, together with maps and plats of said surveys, and of the tracts approved and confirmed by the President under said transfers and sales, and what remains unapproved that have been reported and submitted for his approval, together with the evidence of title.

Upon the question on the adoption of this resolution, a debate of some length ensued, in the course of which

Mr. BARRINGER said, there were strange rumors abroad—rumors, not of today or yesterday, involving charges of fraud and *malfeasance*, and it was right that they should be investigated, and either proved or disproved, by that branch of the legislature. He would mention one or two of them. It was said that a stock company had been formed for the purchase of Indian reserves, consisting of a capital of \$100,000 in shares of \$1000 each, and that there was one individual who had subscribed \$5000 in money, and another \$5000 in services, by exercising his influence, and certifying that the transactions were fair and honorable. If there was ground for these rumors it was right that it should be known, and at any rate it was a matter worthy of investigation, that those who were guilty should be held up to the scorn and reprobation of the country, and meet the punishment they merited. Many gentlemen on that floor had constituents who were implicated, and he should imagine they would rejoice at an opportunity of placing them before the country in the garb of innocence; and he trusted there was not one who would attempt, or desire to screen the guilty.

If the resolution be not broad enough to cover the ground, it was perfectly competent in the house to frame such a one as should meet the object desired, and be acted on promptly by the house. He must be permitted to say, that he thought the house had been hitherto too negligent in regard to the management of the Indian lands. Charges of corruption and *malfeasance* had been made, and reiterated again and again, against certain public officers, receivers, registers, &c. and yet no inquiry had been instituted there. That house had permitted such rumors to go abroad in the land, without attempting any investigation into the foundation of them. It was no excuse for them that the other branch of the legislature had acted in part. It was the duty of the representatives of the people to step forward and rip up these transactions. If they have been honest, let it be known; if corrupt, let it be exposed; and the sooner the better.

Much had been said about the expense of answering the call of this resolution. What, were we to set about an inquiry into the cost, when a great public defaulter is to be brought before us? When a public functionary was charged with a dereliction of duty and absolute commission of fraud, were they to stop and inquire how much it would cost? Who ever heard in a court of justice of a jury or of the public prosecutor stopping in the discharge of their duty by the consideration of cost? Did a judge ever pause at proceeding to trial from such a consideration? Mr. B. cared not what the cost might be in this case, he looked not to a *quid pro quo*, but to do justice in bringing a delinquent to justice. Let an example be made, and that promptly; for so long as they permit such rumors to pass unheeded, so long did they hold out inducements to their public functionaries to abuse their trusts. How would it now appear, if the resolution should be rejected? Why, that those rumors to which he had referred, had been broadly and openly repeated upon the floor of the Representatives of the people, the assembled wisdom of the country; and in spite of that, no investigation was to take place, because, forsooth, it would cost money! He knew not what it would cost—he cared not—but if the fact were so that great frauds had been committed, he was for having them investigated; and when that was done let punishment follow.



where it was due, be the cost what it might. Mr. B. had not intended to trespass upon the pettence of the house, and he should conclude by hoping that the resolution would be adopted.

## RHODE ISLAND.

### Resolutions respecting the Public Lands of the United States.

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this General Assembly it is of great importance as it respects both the harmony and union of the states, to make, "as soon as circumstances will allow, a proper disposition of the whole subject of the public lands" of the United States.

2. That a material reduction at the present time, of the minimum price at which lands are offered for sale, is inexpedient, would not only be impolitic, but an act of injustice to the states, inasmuch as a portion of said lands was secured in the possession of the states to which they originally belonged, by the common exertions and sacrifices of the whole country in the war of our revolution; inasmuch as the portion so secured was afterwards ceded to the United States for the common use and benefit of all the states; and inasmuch as all the residue of said lands, comprising the greater part thereof, was paid for by the people of the whole country out of the treasury of the United States.

3. That the public lands being now free from all pledges for the payment of the public debt, by the extinguishment of the same, the annual proceeds thereof ought to be divided among the states of the union, according to their respective federal representative population, as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the legislatures of the same to public education and to such other purposes as said legislatures may designate and authorize.

4. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress; and that they be requested to support the passage of a law in conformity with the opinions herein expressed.

House of Representatives, January 20th, 1835, voted, &c.

By order,  
E. R. POTTER, Jr. Clerk.

In the Senate read the same day and concurred.

By order,  
HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y.

### Extract of a letter dated Natchez, January 4th, 1835.

"Yesterday was a great day here. Foster, the murderer of his wife, was acquitted and set free, but it was only for a minute or two. Perhaps you may have heard of him before. He was tried for the murder of his wife last year, whom he killed with a negro whip. He was a planter and is worth 80 or \$30,000, and gave Elihu Huston, one of our first lawyers, \$3,000 to get him clear of the gallows. Yesterday at three o'clock he was set free, but the moment he made his appearance outside of the court house, a mob composed of the most respectable citizens of Natchez and the surrounding country, laid hold of him, took him out to the edge of the town and there stripped him, gave him one hundred and fifty lashes well laid on with three good cow hides. None but gentlemen of good standing flogged him, and after they had done so until his back was cut to pieces, they got a tar barrel, warmed it and poured it all over him, then laid about two bushels of feathers on him; after this they made him walk through all the streets of the city, followed by about one thousand people, with all the yells and cries of kill him, whip him again, &c. All this I was an eye witness to. Whilst whipping him, some of the crowd called out for mercy, when one of our first lawyers rose and said, 'his wife called out for mercy when he was killing her and he did not hear her.' It was the intention of the populace to have taken him to the river and put him in a canoe without oars, carry him out into the middle of the river and then let him go. This they did not do, on account of it having been said among the crowd that there were several waiting on the bluff to shoot him. What else will be done with him I do not know."

Mercantile.

From the National Intelligencer of Feb. 2.

Since the publication of our paper of Saturday last, information, which has reached us from various quarters, leave no doubt of the insanity of Lawrence, the unhappy individual who attempted to discharge two pistols at the President of the United States, in the portico of the Capitol, on Friday. The persons who know him are not surprised at the occurrence, and would hardly have been surprised at any thing he had done or attempted. He has, it appears, fancied himself to be some other person than himself—to have mistaken his own identity; or at least to have misunderstood his relations with the rest of the world. When being conducted from the Capitol to the Marshal's office, he answered to the questions as to his motive, that he intended to kill General Jackson because Gen. Jackson had killed his father. When asked again, how Gen. Jackson killed his father, he would answer nothing. His father, we hear, died a natural death, in this district, some ten or twelve years ago. The answer was, of course, the effect of the hallucination, under the

influence of which he attempted the outrage upon the person of the President.

We have had the curiosity to ask, whether he was any thing of a politician, thinking that he perhaps might be politically insane, as persons are sometimes religiously so. We were informed, that he was never known to have talked or thought about politics. His acquaintances seem to think that he thought himself entitled to be King or Governor of this country, or something of that sort, and brooded over the notion that Gen. Jackson stood in his way. It is certain that he inquired, the evening before, of some one, whether the President would be at the funeral, and was answered in the affirmative. His being at the Capitol, armed, was, therefore, almost certainly, the work of premeditation.

U. S. Schooner Enterprise.—We learn from Capt. Smith, at this port, says the Baltimore American, on Saturday, from Montevideo, that a diabolical attempt had been made, in the first week of December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprise, then lying in the harbor of Montevideo. It appears that a mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposit in the powder magazine coals of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying vessel and crew frustrated. The investigation which immediately succeeded the discovery showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alongside, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger.

The U. S. ships Natchez, Ontario and Erie, were also lying at Montevideo at the time of this affair, and when captain S. sailed, Com. Renshaw was holding a court martial over the mulatto, who, it was supposed, would be executed.

Distressing Accident.—On Saturday evening, the 31st ultimo, as the son of Joseph Hanes, esq., P. M. at Fulton, Rowan County, was returning from school, on horseback, he met with a fatal accident, that has cast a deep gloom over his fond parents' hopes, and excited the sincere regrets of all who knew him. Not arriving at home as early as usual, it was feared that something had happened to detain him, and a servant was despatched in search; who soon found the horse quietly standing in the road, with every appearance of extreme fatigue and fright, and the lifeless body of the unfortunate youth, shockingly mangled, hanging with one foot fastened in the stirrup iron. The deceased was about eleven years of age, and is said to have been a youth of great promise. West. Cur.

A friend of ours has handed us a specimen of Black Lead, a bed of which has been discovered near Hamptonville, Surry county; he made a purchase of fifty or sixty pounds for the use of his factory, and says it answers a good purpose. Salem Reporter.

Fatal Effect of Cold.—The Bridgeport (Connecticut) Republican states, that on the late cold Monday, 5th of January, the son of the proprietor of the stage line from Poughkeepsie, while driving over Quaker Hill, was called to by the passengers several times to drive faster, but upon his not answering, they raised the curtain and looked to see if he was on his seat, when they found him, as usual, with the lines in one hand and his whip in the other, but frozen to death.

Breach of Promise.—A novel case was tried the last term at Worcester before the Court of Common Pleas. It was an action for a breach of marriage promise, brought by a gentleman against a lady. The parties reside in Athol, and the facts of the case are briefly these. The "Ladie Fair," by the name of Morton, was engaged to be married to a young gentleman by the name of Smith; but by some process or other an intimacy in the mean time commenced and was carried on between Miss Fanny and the plaintiff, whose name is Peckham, and which eventually ripened into an engagement of marriage. But "the course of true love never did run smooth." The damsel further insisted that she should adhere to "her first love," which finally prevailed; Lynde Smith and Fanny Morton were in due form pronounced husband and wife. Whereupon Lewis Peckham, when he found himself the victim of unrequited love, instead of betaking himself to "the chrysalis cup, and drinking intoxicating draughts," or yielding himself the victim of a green and yellow melancholy, came up to the temple of justice with a suit to recover his lost affections, or their equivalent in money. He urged that as the defendant had possessed himself of the personal charms of the fair one, the court, like Solomon of old, ought to make a division between them, and give him possession of her real charms, which it seems consisted in acres of rich pasture and fertile fields. The case was ably argued on both sides, and the jury "sat up together" till the witching hour of midnight, without being able to decide the delicate question whether Fanny had or had not played the coquette. So the prayer of Lewis for justice was unsuccessful—he must press his suit again. Best. Trav.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, February 13.

An election was held in this place on Saturday last for Magistrate of Police and Commissioners for the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:

Col. C. M. LATIMER, M. P.  
Richardson Nichols,  
John U. Kirkland,  
John Scott,  
James S. Smith,  
Stephen Moore,  
Thomas Fancette,  
James Palmer.

Commissioners.

On Tuesday, Mr. William Nelson was elected town constable for the ensuing year.

On Saturday, Mr. Levi M'Collum was elected constable for this district.

We find it stated in several northern papers, that "the Legislature of North Carolina has decided, by a vote of 50 to 38, that a free man of color shall not be permitted to educate his own children, or cause them to be educated!" We feel some little curiosity to know out of what materials the fertile genius of our northern brethren has manufactured this paragraph; for we are well assured that no proposition of the kind was before our last Legislature. During the session which immediately followed the horrible outrages in Southampton, and under the excitement caused by that bloody transaction and the imprudent measures of some of the abolition fanatics, a law was passed forbidding the instruction of slaves in this state; but we have not understood that it has ever been contemplated to extend the operation of that law to the free blacks.

We have received the second number of the Moral Reformer and Teacher on the Human Constitution, published by Light & Horton, Boston, and edited by Dr. William A. Alcott. It is published in monthly numbers of 32 duodecimo pages each, at one dollar a year in advance. The object of the work is "to prevent vice and immorality, and promote health of body and mind, and sound morals, by the diffusion of knowledge—especially in regard to the structure of the human frame, and the laws and relations of the human constitution." The article on "Dosing," in our last page, is selected from the number before us, which we present to our readers as a sample of the work.

Wm. E. Bird proposes publishing, in the town of Wadesborough, Anson county, a weekly paper, to be entitled THE ANSON ADVERTISER. It is to be devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvements, Literature, and Science. Price \$3 per annum in advance, or \$3 50 at the end of the year. The editor is opposed to the course pursued by the present administration; but his columns will be open to both parties.

Allotment of the Superior Court Circuit for 1835.

Edenton, Judge Donnell, Judge Settle,  
Newbern, Strange, Martin,  
Raleigh, Norwood, Seawell,  
Wilmington, Seawell, Norwood,  
Hillsborough, Martin, Strange,  
Morganton, Settle, Donnell.

Cold Weather.—The Raleigh Register says, Sunday last is thought to have been the coldest day ever felt in this latitude. At six o'clock in the morning the thermometer was one degree below zero.

At Salisbury, on last Saturday night at 8 o'clock P. M. Fahrenheit's Thermometer stood at six degrees below zero, viz. 38° below freezing point. At eight o'clock A. M. Sunday, it stood at 4° below 0.

Gen. Wm. H. Harrison has been nominated as a candidate for the Presidency by a meeting of the citizens of Hamilton county, Ohio.

Van Buren Convention.—The "Republican members" of the Legislature of New Jersey have recommended a National Convention to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of May next.

The "Democratic members" of the Legislature of Missouri, on the 8th ult. nominated Martin Van Buren as a candidate for President of the United States, and Thomas H. Benton for Vice President. At the same time four delegates were appointed to attend the national convention to be held at Baltimore.

A select committee, consisting of Messrs. Waggaman, King of Georgia, Benton, Calhoun and Mangum, has been appointed in the U. States Senate, to inquire into the expediency of establishing a branch of the U. States Mint at New Orleans; and also another, somewhere in the Gold Region of the South Atlantic States.

Appointments by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; Edward D. Ingraham, Charles McCalister, Levi Ellmaker, and Stephen Allen, Directors on behalf of the United States in the Bank of the United States, for 1835.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE LATE DR. CALDWELL.—We have received for publication the subjoined Resolutions, adopted by the Executive Committee of the University, and cannot but express our gratification, that the duty of preparing a Memoir of the Life of the late venerated head of the College, has been so appropriately assigned.

Whereas, the Executive Committee, with the deepest emotions of sorrow, have received intelligence of the death of the Reverend JOSEPH CALDWELL, D. D. President of the University,

Resolved unanimously, That by the eminent purity of his life, his patriotism, and zeal in the cause of learning, and his long faithful and disinterested public services at the head of the University, Dr. Caldwell has approved himself one of the noblest benefactors of the State, and deserves the lasting gratitude and reverence of his countrymen.

Resolved, That Professor ANDERSON be requested to prepare a Memoir, or Oration on the Life and Character of our deceased President, and to deliver the same in the College Chapel, on Wednesday afternoon, preceding the next annual Commencement, in the presence of the Trustees, Faculty and Students of the Institution, who on that occasion, will wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, President of the Board of Trustees, communicate to Mrs. Caldwell, the widow of the deceased, a copy of these resolutions, with an assurance of our deep sympathy and sincere condolence with her in the afflicting bereavement which has fallen to her lot; and that a copy be also transmitted to the Faculty of the University.

Resolved, That Messrs. NASH and McPHEETERS be appointed a sub-committee to prepare and report a plan for an appropriate Monument to be erected over the remains of the deceased, in the burial ground near the University.

DUN. CAMERON, Cha'n.

CH. MANLY, Sec'y.

Dr. Caldwell.—As soon as intelligence of the death of this estimable man reached Raleigh, Mr. A. S. Waugh, artist, hastened to Chapel Hill for the purpose of taking a cast of his countenance. We understand that he succeeded in his object, and a bust of this good and great man will be the result. Raleigh Reg.

Petersburg Cotton Market, Feb. 5.—We are gratified in being able to inform our country friends that our Cotton Market is again looking up a little. Upwards of one hundred bales were sold yesterday at sixteen cents. The advance is attributable to the improvement in the English market, of which we gave notice on Tuesday. Constellation.

A resolution instructing the Senators in Congress to use their best efforts to have the resolution of last session, concerning the removal of the deposits, expunged from the journals of the United States Senate, has passed the Legislature of New York—the Senate by a vote of 34 to 4, and the lower house by a vote of 89 to 31.

Our Relations with France.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday states, that a rumor was in circulation at Washington on the preceding day, so strongly as to gain general belief, that an express had reached the city, bringing intelligence of the prompt rejection by the French Chambers of the American Indemnity Bill, on receipt of the message of the President. "The mails have all come in, however, (observes the Intelligencer,) and we find no trace of any such news. Perhaps in this case prediction has been mistaken for fact."

The Rev. Obadiah B. Brown has resigned his office of Chief Clerk, of the Post Office Department.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDERER. Five hundred dollars reward, which it is thought will be augmented to two thousand, is offered by the citizens of Huntsville, Alabama, for the apprehension of the murderer of a young gentleman of that place, named Alexander P. Porteus, who, on his return to Huntsville, from a journey, in November last, was waylaid, assassinated and robbed, on Cox's mountain, about 40 miles from that place.

The murderer's name is supposed to be John Callan, a tailor by trade, who has been traced from the vicinity of the murder to Raleigh, N. C. in the neighborhood of which place he was seen the first week in December, on his way to Milton, in that State. The identity of the murderer with the man who passed near Raleigh, was ascertained by an article of dress on which the name of the murdered young man was written, and which he gave to a negro boy as a recompense for directing him on the road to Milton. Lynchburg Virginian.

A man by the name of Callan or Callahan, a tailor by trade, came to this place some four weeks ago, and remained a week, during all which time he was more or less under the influence of liquor. He acted in such a way as to create suspicion that he had been guilty of some crime.

One week after he left here, we saw an advertisement in the Oxford Examiner, signed by a Mr. Glover, describing this fellow in such minute terms as to leave no doubt of his identity, and alleged-

ing that he had borrowed the signer's riding horse, and that he had run off with it. We learned that this fellow after leaving Salisbury, had exchanged his stolen horse with Dr. J. D. Boyd, of Charlotte, and had gone on southwardly. We enclosed the advertisement to this gentleman, suggesting that it would be well to make inquiry after him. We hope he has done so—for from the above paragraph, we think it not unlikely that this man is the murderer of Porteus.

Callan is about five feet ten inches high, somewhat bald—has light eyes, and appears to be about 30 years old. He had on a white hat and yellow pantaloons when here.—He is fond of dancing; and dances very actively and well. He alleged that he was going to see his father in Georgia. Salisbury Watchman.

## MARRIED.

In this county, on the 5th instant, by the Rev. George W. Ferrell, Mr. DAVID CRAIG to Miss NANCY STRAYBORN, daughter of Samuel Strayhorn, esq.

On the same day, Mr. JAMES X. RODES, son of Thos. Rodes, esq., to Miss POLLY RYLEY, daughter of Col. William Ryley, all of this county.

## DIED.

In this county, on Sunday morning last, Mr. PLEASANT MANOR.

On the 8th ultimo, Capt. HENRY F. ROBERSON, in the 29th year of his age.

On the 20th ultimo, MARY JACKSON, daughter of Mr. Jacob Jackson.

DIED, on the 16th ultimo, on Flat River, in this county, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. SALLY HORNER, consort of Col. William Horner.

Posthumous praise, in the form of obituary notices, is so common, as often to fail in producing the salutary effect of impressing the mind of the reader with the distinctive character of moral beauty. Nevertheless, when "the unsparing scythe" suddenly cuts off one of our friends, in the prime of life and in a course of active usefulness, it is a balm to our afflicted feelings to render a tribute to the memory of the deceased, by adverting to those traits of character which commanded the respect and esteem of all within the sphere of their influence. The subject of this notice possessed, in a high degree, the social and domestic virtues which confer a value on neighborhood intercourse, and render our fire-side the home of our affections. In the conscientious discharge of the duties incident to the various relations of a wife, a mother, a mistress, daughter, sister, relative and neighbor, the life of the deceased afforded a bright example of female excellence, which will long be affectionately cherished in the memory of her acquaintance; as will her premature death, which has brought on her afflicted husband and children an irreparable loss, be long deplored by a large circle of friends.

Communicated.

## Weekly Almanac.

FEBRUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
13 Friday,	6 49	5 20
14 Saturday,	6 30	5 21
15 Sunday,	6 38	5 22
16 Monday,	6 37	5 23
17 Tuesday,	6 36	5 24
18 Wednesday,	6 35	5 25
19 Thursday,	6 33	5 27

## Earthenware, Glass, and CHINA.

T. J. BARROW & Co.

No. 88, WATER STREET, NEW YORK.

ARE now receiving an uncommonly great variety of GOODS, in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the

Newest and most Fashionable Styles.

As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of their Customers and Merchants generally, to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price and liberality of terms. Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding their Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness. February 6.

## Executor's Notice.

AT the last term of Orange County Court, the subscriber was qualified as executor of WM. RHODES, dec'd. He hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment without delay; and for all persons having claims against said estate, to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. ZACHARIAH TRICE, Ex'r.

February 11. 59—3wp

## FOR SALE.

IN the town of Hillsborough, on North Main Street.

Lots Nos. 182 & 183,

on which are a comfortable Dwelling and all necessary Out Houses, and a convenient little Office. As this situation is in a high and healthy part of the town, and contiguous to the Male Academy, it is well suited to a private family or those who might wish to keep a boarding house. For further particulars apply to the subscriber in Raleigh, or to Allen Parks in Hillsborough.

E. LEWELLING.

January 15. 54—2mwp

Blanka, for sale at this Office.





From the New Monthly Magazine.

## ON HOME.

BY JOSHUA CONDER.

That is not home, where day by day  
I wear the busy hours away;  
That is not home, where lonely night  
Prepares me for the toils of light.  
'Tis hope, and joy, and memory, give  
A home in which the heart can live—  
These walls no lingering hopes endear,  
No fond remembrance chains me here;  
Cheerless I leave the lonely night—  
Eliza, canst thou tell me why?  
'Tis where thou art is home to me,  
And home without thee cannot be.  
There are who strangely love to roam,  
And find in wildest haunts their home;  
And some in halls of lordly state,  
Who yet are homeless, desolate.  
The sailor's home is on the main,  
The warrior's on the tented plain,  
The maiden's in her bower of rest,  
The infant's on his mother's breast—  
But where thou art is home to me,  
And home without thee cannot be.  
There is no home in halls of pride,  
They are too high, and cold, and wide.  
No home is by the wanderer found:  
'Tis not in place: it hath no bound:  
It is a circling atmosphere,  
Investing all the heart holds dear;  
A law of strange attractive force,  
That holds the feelings in their course.  
It is a presence undefined,  
O'ershadowing the conscious mind,  
Where love and duty sweetly blend  
To consecrate the name of friend;  
Where'er thou art is home to me,  
And home without thee cannot be.  
My love, forgive the anxious sigh—  
I hear the moments rushing by,  
And think that life is fleeting fast,  
That youth with health, will soon be past.  
Oh! when will time consenting give  
The home in which the heart can live?  
There shall the past and future meet,  
And o'er our couch, in union sweet,  
Extend their cherub wings, and shower  
Bright influence on the present hour.  
Oh! when shall Israel's mystic guide,  
The pillar'd cloud, our steps decide,  
Then, resting, spread its guardian shade,  
To bless the home which love hath made?  
Daily, my love, shall thence arise  
Our heart's united sacrifice;  
And home indeed a home will be,  
Thus consecrate and shared with thee.

## A GAME AT SKITTLES.

I was lately walking on a fine spring evening, in the suburbs of a country town. It was that particular period of the season when all nature suggests the thoughts of hope and cheerfulness. The hedge-row elms had scarcely put on their new livery of green, and the orchards were just sprinkled over with branches of opening blossom. The first notes of the nightingale and the cuckoo fell on the ear as if to say, "the summer is coming." Every animate being seemed glad and happy.

My ramble brought me to a public house by the road side. I was tired and sat down for a minute's rest on the bench which invited the weary passenger. There was a ground adjoining the house where some mechanics and laborers were engaged in various sports; and as it was imperfectly concealed from the road, I saw and heard what was passing. I was quickly disgusted. I saw the clenched fist of passion, and I heard the fearful oath of desperation. There stood one who grinned with a malicious exultation at the angry countenance of the opponent he had beaten; and there another who, while he staked his little all with a frantic eagerness upon the chances of the game, was endeavoring to forget the consequences of his folly in quick draughts of intoxicating liquor. In one corner of the yard sat a patient, and apparently a gentle young woman, weeping for the obstinacy of her husband who refused to accompany her home; and in another an angry master was upbraiding an idle and insolent apprentice, who had been seduced from his employ by more hardened companions. Such, said I, are the baneful temptations which make the industrious lazy, and the sober dissipated; which deprive too many working people of their happiness and their respectability; which render them discontented with the present and forgetful of the future; which cause them at once to despise the laws of their country and the commands of their God. There is no safety in that place where the demon of gambling shall once enter.

As I walked hastily out of the yard, my attention was arrested by these words, "My dear boy, if you value your father's blessing, never go into a skittle-ground." This was addressed by a decent middle-aged man to a little boy about nine years old, who had hold of his hand. The respectable-looking woman who was resting on her husband's arm, added her own injunction. "Mind what your father says, John, and you will never suffer as he has done by a game at skittles." My curiosity was roused; I entered into conversation with the good people. I

found the man possessed much strong sense, and he had evidently bestowed some pains in the acquirement of useful knowledge. He was a gardener by trade; one of a class of men that I have often observed are more sober, thoughtful and intelligent than the majority of artisans. His wife appeared a kind-hearted and affectionate woman. Our conversation gradually became more free; and at last I ventured to say to the worthy man, whose name I found was William Johnson, "And pray what evils have you experienced from a game at skittles?"

As I proposed the question we arrived at a cottage which stood on the side of a small nursery ground and market garden. The little flower garden in front of the house was laid out with the greatest care; and the tulip and the carnation, yet unblown, but watered and sheltered with the most exact attention, showed that the florist's business and enjoyment were in a great degree united. The good man smiled as he invited me to enter his gate; and his wife placed a chair for me in their comfortable parlour, and said, "There was a time I could not bear to think of the skittle ground; William's old misfortunes now only serve to make us more thankful for our present happiness."

"Fourteen years ago," said Mr. Johnson, "I came to work as a foreman to my wife's father. The garden and house were his property. He was aged and infirm; and I endeavored to discharge my duty, and to recommend myself to his good opinion by industry and fidelity. He soon left me the entire charge of his business, and it prospered so under my management, that he admitted me into his most perfect confidence. He had an only daughter. My occupation in the garden frequently brought us together; and an attachment was quickly formed between us, which the kind old man rather encouraged than repressed."

"He was ever an affectionate parent," said the wife.

"All went on well for a year. One evening I took a walk alone by the road where you met me. On the bench at the public house, a gardener, who lived in the next village, was smoking his pipe. He invited me to join him; and in a short time a companion came out of the skittle ground and challenged him to play. I thought there would be no harm in looking on. The gardener played unskillfully; and as I had seen something of the game when a boy, my vanity induced me to take up the ball to show him how he might have knocked down the pins. I accepted a challenge to play; and we played for money; I won two shillings. My opponent made me promise to give him his revenge the next night. I went home late with a new posson in my breast."

"The next evening, after my day's labor, I went to the skittle ground. I lost nearly a week's wages, and I got half intoxicated. The passion for gambling then began to haunt me like an evil spirit. I was restless and discontented in my business; if I gave my hour of leisure to Susan, I was absent and sullen; the affectionate lessons of the old man were tedious and insupportable. My hours of innocence were gone. I went on from bad to worse. When I came to live with my Susan's father I possessed fifty pounds; and I had hoped to have added it to his stock, and have become his partner as well as his son. I drew this out of the bank where I had placed it. There were other temptations beside the skittle ground. My new companions introduced me to public houses where in dark and stinking back parlours there was card playing and dicing. I still lost my money, for I hated myself, and I was therefore impetuous. The hours of leisure became too little for my fatal pursuit. I often went to these haunts of infamy at my dinner time; and like a careless and wicked servant, I sometimes stayed through the whole afternoon. The garden became neglected, and my good old master's trade fell off. He had heard of my follies, and he told me with a firmness which nothing could shake, that for the peace of himself and his child we must part."

"I had long seen how my fatal passion would terminate; but yet I was so besotted that I thought my master used me ill. I loved his daughter, though I had treated her unkindly; and I fancied that if I could recover back my little property, the objection to our union would cease. I went to the town and spent all my remaining money in the purchase of a lottery ticket."

"The day came on which I was to quit my good old master. He would not allow me to see Susan; but he wept bitterly as he gave me his hand. I fell at his feet, and confessed my errors with sincere contrition. But he would not hear of any proposition that I should continue with him. He loved his daughter too well, he said, to confide her happiness to a gambler."

"The day on which I left a place which had been so dear to me, was the day on which the drawing of the lottery was announced. I went to the office. I could hardly ask the fate of my ticket; when the clerk said it was a blank. I stood like an idiot. I rushed out of the town, and passed the night in the fields. The next wicked impulse of my mind was to destroy myself; but God be thanked, I struggled with that temptation. In the morning I recovered a little composure. I prayed most fervently for sup-

port in better courses, and my prayer was heard."

"I wandered on to the next town. I saw from a newspaper that a gentleman wanted a gardener, and I was fortunate in procuring the situation. My master was a kind-hearted man; for I told him of my folly, and he trusted in my penitence. For two years I served this good gentleman with diligence and fidelity. I lost not an hour, and I shunned all sort of gambling as I would the plague. At the end of that time I heard that the father of Susan was no more. I hastened to assure her of my repentance and my reformation. I had saved a little money once again; I threw it into her lap, and it enabled her to pay a pressing creditor, for her father's business had been neglected, and he had scarcely left money enough to discharge his debts. She had confidence enough in me to accept this sum as a loan. In another year her prudence did not prevent her affection from receiving me as a husband. We married; and the world has gone smoothly with us. But I sometimes grieve to think how my errors must have embittered the lives of those I loved; and I thank my God, who did not desert me in my extremest temptation. So now you see why I cautioned my boy against a game at skittles."

Such was in substance the story of William Johnson's temptation. His case is not a singular one. There is little incident in his narrative; but I have written it down in the hope that the example may do good, by showing how easily the best disposed may yield to evil, and how resolutely they must struggle with such seductions to prevent them from making a total wreck of their happiness and respectability.

From the Moral Reformer.

## "DOSING."

Immense mischief is done, both in the physical and moral world, by frequent, unadvised and indiscriminate dosing. Multitudes of our race are so addicted to the wretched practice of 'taking something' for every trifling complaint, either real or fancied, that they destroy the health and poison the peace, not only of themselves and their fellow beings around them, but of their posterity.

But by 'taking something,' we mean much more than some may suppose. A person may live on medicine, without having any thing to do, formally, with the details of the shop, or the regular prescriptions of the physician. There are thousands who, by dosing, ruin themselves for time and for eternity, who yet seem to suppose that they have nothing at all to do with medicine. Nay, we verily believe that if it were admitted that physicians slay their thousands, it must be also admitted—for the testimony is at least equally strong—that the people slay their tens of thousands. If the horrible crime of murder is occasionally perpetrated, either through the carelessness or the ignorance of licenced quackery, the crime of suicide is still more frequent and more horrible.

Sometimes the weapon of destruction to human comfort, health and virtue, is supposed not to be medicine—for the miserable self-murderer has the most deep-rooted aversion to that—but only some favorite cordial or elixir, which is so simple that if it does no good it can certainly do no harm! At others, it is perhaps the 'Hygeian pills,' or one or two 'courses' of Dr. Thompson. Sometimes it is the occasional—perhaps daily—resort to calomel, opium, tobacco, snuff, cider, or other fermented liquors, or ardent spirits.

Now all these destroyers are effectual in their work, though not in an equal length of time. One, after a few slow depredations upon the human system, effects his work by introducing another demon, more wicked—seven times so—than himself. Another actually does good for a time, and thus lulls the individual into confidence and security; but in the mean time, is silently breaking up the constitution, by implanting the seeds of more formidable diseases. Another seems to do good for a great length of time, and to be followed by no pernicious consequences. Thus we have all heard of the reply of an old man to his physician, who advised him to leave off the daily use of a favorite beverage, which evidently contained medicinal properties, on the ground that it was a slow poison. 'Yes,' said he, 'it is a very slow poison, for I have used it seventy years.'

Now although this anecdote is usually related to produce an effect entirely different from that which we wish to produce, we have not the slightest doubt that medicine (especially narcotics), in every possible case of health, injures the individual. It clouds or benumbs his mind, debilitates some of his bodily organs, or damps the ardor of his feelings. And it is not himself alone, generally, that is injured. The sin against his constitution—its effects rather—is visited on his children, to the third and fourth generation; and sometimes the latter are greater sufferers by far than their progenitors.

If the fact that life, in those who possess iron constitutions, is not wholly destroyed in seventy years, proves that drinks which are slightly medicinal or poisonous are harmless, then by the same rule we may prove that nearly every poisonous medicine is harmless. For who has not occasionally seen the very aged

drum drinker, and opium and calomel taker, and tobacco chewer and smoker, and snuff monger? Nay, who has not even seen the laborer in the fumes of lead and arsenic, (which, however slow they may operate, are indisputably destructive to health and life,) last to a tolerably old age? 'Because sentence against an evil work is not executed speedily, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil,' said a great moralist; and the remark is entirely applicable to many of our dabblers in medicine.

For ourselves, we have not a doubt that we could take opium for six months or one year, in such a manner and quantity as would enable us to do a fifth more work, and do it better, than we could without it. So it is possible that the moderate dram drinker may do more work, and do it better, for one year, and perhaps for many years, than the water drinker. But does this prove that opium and spirits are not in the end poisons?

Here always comes in, under the form of an objection, or at least a difficulty, the statement that even food contains poison, and probably a measure of this poison may be salutary. For proof that food contains poison, we are referred to the fact that alcohol may be obtained from almost all vegetable substances, and even from bread. We admit the fact; indeed you cannot have alcohol without first having the sweet or saccharine principle, for it is this from which, by a chemical change, the alcohol is made. But there is no alcohol in any vegetable whatever, until it has undergone a chemical change—we mean fermentation;—and we are positively ashamed of some of our temperance brethren when they make a different concession. We know, indeed, that a person may be destroyed by a large quantity of several kinds of food which could be named; but none of our common table articles contain alcohol or any other poison. No person was ever intoxicated by rice, or potatoes, or bread; and we may venture to say, no person ever will be.

But to return to our main point. The object of this article is to dissuade our readers from the daily use of any of those articles which we have denominated medicine; but which the experience of mankind, or at least the discoveries of science, have shown to be—to the healthy—certain poisons. We would also dissuade from all dosing, except with plain meat and vegetables two or three times a day for food, and plain water for drink. If we could accomplish our object, although it might appear to do little immediate good to the individual, or even to the community, in the present generation, it would, at least, prevent the deterioration of the race, and possibly be the means of improving it.

We will close our remarks for the present with the statement of a case, as medical men would call it; one which has fallen under our own observation. Our readers will be left to make their own comments.

A promising young lady had the fortune, rather the misfortune, of being under the care of one of those mothers who, in great kindness and over tenderness, often gradually kill their offspring, and then lay the blame on the Creator for giving them so bad a constitution. From the age of twelve to fifteen, a period when above all others the daughter ought not to have been dosed with active poisons, the mother continued to have her under the doctor's care as much as possible; and what the latter did not do from the plenitude of his portmanteau or medicine chest, she was sure to make up in 'roots and herbs,' which were wonderfully 'good for sickness.' The doctor, too, was one of those ineffective men who contrive to convert mothers into counselling physicians; for the old lady, in the present instance, seldom inquired if such or such a thing would not be good for her daughter, without a most cordial affirmative from his sage lips.

Things went on in this manner for many years, till at last her constitution was evidently broken up. But her pale and 'delicate' face and wasplike form won admirers, and among the rest, strange to tell, a very worthy man. In short she married; and as the saying is, 'married well.'

But alas! her husband was a regular apothecary. Now what the physician and her mother could not accomplish—for the latter continued her 'labor of love,' with occasional gleams of hope—she could do herself. One by one, the vials of the apothecary found their way into her pantry, till it was difficult to say which shop contained the best assortment, her own or that of her husband. Her pale face grew paler, and every body believed 'consumption' to be coming on apace. At last Heaven, in mercy, threw into her family a young licentiate in medicine and surgery, who, though not more famous at 'cure' than many others, had a great fondness for 'prevention,' and above all a mortal hatred to dosing.

By his efforts, continued for a year or two, he nearly succeeded in persuading her to relinquish her pernicious habit of relying on the 'shop,' and to place her confidence in appropriate food and drink, and mental and bodily exercise.

The consequence of this was that she ceased to decline, and her health even became somewhat improved; though she had probably gone too far in the path of error to allow of a complete return.

The whole story is not yet told. She became repeatedly a mother; but as often a mourner. Sometimes her infants died at the earliest period; at others, especially in the most recent instances, they survived several months. One or two adopted children also died early; in like manner; as if no pure nutriment could come from a poisoned fountain. While her infants survived, they were feeble; and one could hardly (regard) that they were mercifully removed.

Many who see not the whole train of circumstances, regard this lady's unhappy case as among the mysterious dealings of divine Providence. The physiologist, however, sees nothing in it at all mysterious. The only mystery which perplexes him is, why it should be a general law of Heaven that the guilt of the parents and grand parents, (if it is proper to call it guilt,) is visited upon the third and fourth generations of those who are themselves apparently innocent.

**Industry Rewarded.**—A violent Welsh squire having taken offence at a poor curate, who employed his leisure hours in mending clocks and watches, applied to the bishop of St. Asaph with a formal complaint against him for impiously carrying on a trade contrary to the statute. His lordship having heard the complaint, told the squire he might depend upon the strictest justice being done in the case. Accordingly the mechanic divine was sent for a few days after, when the bishop asked him—'How he dared to disgrace the diocese by becoming a mender of clocks and watches?'

The other with all humility answered—'To satisfy the wants of a wife and ten children.'

'That won't do with me,' rejoined the prelate. 'I will inflict such a punishment upon you as shall make you leave off your pious trade. I promise you;' and immediately calling in his secretary, ordered him to make out a presentation for the astonished curate to a living of at least one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

**The Temperance Cause.**—Since 1826, more than five thousand temperance societies have been formed in the United States, embracing over one million of members, many of them persons of the first respectability for character, talents and influence. More than two thousand persons have left off the business of making ardent spirit, and six thousand have left off selling it. Twenty years ago, one of the first physicians in the United States pronounced drunkenness incurable; and yet it is now stated that more than five thousand of this class of diseased persons have been already cured. Seven hundred vessels are navigated without using spirits. There are already ninety-two thousand members of temperance societies in England, fifty-four thousand in Scotland, and twenty thousand in Ireland, besides many in other countries.

Moral Reformer.

**Longevity.**—At Polock in Lithuania, at the end of October, a man died aged one hundred and eighty-eight years. He had seen seven monarchs of Russia, and served Gustavus Adolphus as a soldier during the thirty years' war. At 93 he married his third wife, who lived fifty years with him and bore him several children.

**Anecdote.**—An innkeeper in England requested of Lord Wellington to permit him to place his portrait over the door of his house, which was hitherto known as the sign of the ass; his lordship having consented, the new sign was hung up in due form, but a knowing one in the same line of business hoisted the old sign over his door; and the sign of the ass being a well known stopping place, travellers poured in at the new establishment, to the great regret and mortification of the Wellington host, who to prevent utter desertion, wrote under the portrait of the noble Duke, 'This is the real Ass.'

A sick man observed to his wife, 'My dear, I am not well to-day; will you be kind enough to prepare a light dinner?' 'What will you have, Mr. P.?' 'Apple dumplings.' They were accordingly made, and Mr. P. sat down *solus* to a dish of eighteen! After having despatched seventeen and a half, and showed strong indications of finishing the remaining morsel, a little urchin, son of his, cried out, 'O dad, give me that.' He very pathetically replied, 'Go away, my son—poor dad is sick.'

A venerable old lady, who had a singular faculty of skipping the 'hard words' in the text in reading the Bible to her little grand-children, came to the passage which says, 'And the Lord smote Abijah, the Hittite, that he died,' which she rendered thus: 'And the Lord smote Abijah—Hi-te-ti-te, that he did!'

## New Blacksmith Shop.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Blacksmith's Shop in the town of Hillsborough, between the Female Academy and the Maine street, where he intends carrying on the

## Blacksmith Business,

in all its branches, and asks a share of their patronage. His prices are low, and his terms accommodating.

He will give 4 cents in cash, or 4¢ in work, for 1000 bushels of coal.

JOHN RIDER.

January 15.